

five radial ridges more or less imbricated, and a ctenolium with five short teeth; sculpture of the left valve comprising five obscure flattened radial ribs with the interspaces obscurely radiately striate; there is no microscopic reticulation; on the right valve the ribbing is obsolete; length of shell 38; of hinge-line 28; height 40; diameter 8 mm.

The shell bears some resemblance to Kobelt's figure of *P. danicus* in the Conchylien Cabinet, but is on the whole a remarkably distinct species. The material studied comprises a well-known left valve (U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333374) and in Dr. Felippone's collection another (1706) somewhat smaller, and a complete young pair (1709).

MACOMA (PSAMMACOMA) PLATENSIS n. sp.

Shell bluish white, slightly inequivalve, nearly equilateral, the posterior end strongly twisted to the right; periostracum thin, pale, mostly dehiscent; beaks inconspicuous; left valve somewhat more inflated than the right; the anterior end evenly broadly rounded, the posterior end attenuated, gaping, and with a small truncation; the surface except for incremental lines, stronger on the posterior slope, is smooth but not polished; hinge with small almost obsolete cardinals in each valve; pallial sinus deep, rounded, its lower part coincident with the pallial line for about half its length; length of shell 25; of the part anterior to the vertical of the beaks 13; height 11; diameter 7 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333375.

The shell has much the outline of *Macoma derelicta* Bertin, but is more delicate and with no color markings.

REVIEW OF MARINE MOLLUSCA FOUND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

BY ARTHUR JACOT.

Having finished collecting in the vicinity of New York City, I find there are several species to add to the lists published in the "NAUTILUS" during 1919 and 1920. Several of these additional species were found in the channel behind or to the

north of Long Beach (west end) and more careful search should bring to light still more.

Arca ponderosa Say. Rarely a somewhat worn valve may be picked up on Far Rockaway or Long Beach.

Lyonsia hyalina (Conrad). This was also found at Seaside Beach, S. I. It does not seem to frequent the hard ocean beaches and should be procurable on the north shore of Long Island on clean sand beaches.

Venericardia borealis (Conrad). Also at Long Beach.

Cardium mortoni Conrad. Two valves at Long Beach.

Petricola dactylus Sowerby. One set of valves between South and Midland Beaches. Because of its rarity the habitat relation to *P. pholadiformis* was not determined. From this latter it differs by being much deeper for its length, heavier and stouter, lacking the raised, free scales and having a greater number of transverse riblets.

Tellina tenella (Verrill). One valve at Long Beach also.

Tellina versicolor De Kay. Occasional at Long Beach also.

Macoma balthica (Linné). One valve at Long Beach in north channel. This species prefers to live in mud.

Macoma tenta (Say). One valve at South Beach, S. I.

Donax fossor Say. Mostly at Far Rockaway. Fairly common at one spot.

Donax variabilis Say. Found with the preceding and in equal abundance. This seems to be near the northern limit of this species and the valves are quite small and lack the brilliant colors of specimens from the south. The average length of shells from this region is 14 mm., the average length of shells from North Carolina is 17 mm., and for Florida still longer. The differences do not warrant a subspecific designation as intermediate material can be procured at intermediate localities, the locality record being sufficiently designatory. *D. fossor* shows less local difference than does *D. variabilis*.

Mesodesma arctatum (Conrad). Rare at Far Rockaway and Long Beach.

Corbula contracta Say. Found also at Long Beach.

Pyramidella fusca (C. B. Adams). Also found at Long Beach.

Epitonium humphreysii (Kiener). One specimen in channel north of Long Beach.

Polinices immaculata (Totten). Two fossil-looking specimens thrown up by dredge in Long Beach channel.

Alectrion fretensis (Perkins). I have never collected this species but have seen specimens collected on the north shore of Long Island. It is related to *A. vibex* but is strikingly different being much narrower and less finely sculptured.

Haminea solitaria (Say). Long Branch channel, one specimen.

The total number of forms found is 98 or 99, so that one may say that about a hundred species should be procurable within the limits of Greater New York. The most favorable localities were found to be the sand flats between South and Midland Beaches, S. I., the Prince's Bay Section, S. I., Far Rockaway and Long Beaches, including the channels to the north of those bars. These localities represent five distinct habitats: protected sandy beach, sod bank and marsh, quiet mud flats, ocean sandy beach and channel, respectively. Two habitats have been omitted: rocky (protected or oceanic) and eel-grass bed. For instance *Acmaea* should be found on the north shore of Long Id. from Sea Cliff eastward as well as *Chaetopleura apiculata*.

In collecting two factors should be borne in mind, namely, that species are very partial to certain factors in their environment so that one must collect from as many different kinds of surroundings as possible, and second, that the further one goes from the cities or centers of human habitation the more complete and natural will be each habitat.

NOTES ON SNAILS DESTROYING CREEPERS AND THEIR EGGS.

BY J. HOOPER BOWLES, TACOMA, WASH.

In the vicinity of Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, the large land snail¹ is to be found in abundance. So far as I have seen they are strictly confined to the mixed fir and oak woods of our prairie districts, which are practically free from under-

¹The snails referred to are *Epiphragmophora[?] fidelis* Gray, shells of which were received from Mr. Ralph W. Jackson.—EDITORS.